

small example of that species. Besides its small size it differs from that species in having the sutures more impressed, the aperture longer, the spire slenderer and the whorls more shouldered. It seems to be quite distinct and easily recognized.

There is some variation in the length of the spire, many specimens having a rather long spire while in others the spire is much depressed and the whorls humped, this last being in abnormal forms.

This species was at first thought to be a new one, but after careful study it seems to agree very well with Lea's description of *parva* and with specimens so named by him in the Smithsonian Institution. In his remarks under *parva* he says, "This is the smallest species which has come under my notice. In general form it resembles *L. curta*, herein described. It is rather less inflated, has a longer aperture, and is diminutive. The perforation, too, is smaller and the columella more curved.

In a paper entitled "Critical Notes on the Smaller Lymnæas," in the March NAUTILUS, the writer made this species a synonym of *curta*, but a study of the material from Lake James, which is unusually abundant, would make it seem to be a well-recognized species. Specimens were submitted to the writer by Dr. Sterki, Mr. Bryant Walker and Mr. L. E. Daniels, the latter gentleman having collected them.

Parva would seem to be a common species, and will probably be found in many cabinets under the all-embracing name of "*humilis*."

VERTIGO PERRYI, N. SP.

BY V. STERKI.

Shell minute, dextrorse, ovate with the apex rather acute, rimate; thin, transparent, of rather dark brown color with a slight greenish tinge; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ rather rapidly increasing, separated by a moderately deep suture, the last comparatively large, occupying over one-half of altitude, rounded; with a slight impression over the palatal fold; aperture well rounded, truncate, the margins slightly everted, the outer margin barely impressed at the auricle which is marked by a slight angle projecting over the level of the peristome; no callus in the palate; lamellæ and folds three or four, small, very short, of brownish color; the parietal, columellar and inferior palatal, and

sometimes there is also a superior palatal; surface with very fine irregular striæ, somewhat shining.

Size: alt. 1.5–1.6, diam. 1.1 mill., apert. alt. 0.6 mill.

Soft parts: they could not be fully examined. The dried body of a specimen accidentally crushed was softened up, and showed a considerable amount of dark pigment. Jaw yellow, rather narrow (means really: short), slightly curved, with a shallow indentation in the middle of the front edge, the lateral ends produced backward, in curves, like horns; the surface shows several (4–5) sharp, fold-like ribs on either side, of unequal sizes. Radula: rather broad, with 13 + C + 13 teeth, about seven being laterals, the outer three or four marginals, Nos. 8 and 9, about, marking the transition. The central tooth, with its plate almost square, is tricuspid, the medium cusp being about half the length of the plate, the outer ones much smaller; the first to third, or fourth laterals are bicuspid, but many of the teeth show, more or less distinctly, a minute third, intermediate tooth; the fourth or fifth, to eighth, are tricuspid with the cusps small and the mesodont at last hardly larger; from the tenth on, the cusps gradually disappear. Other parts of the body were not clearly distinguishable or not well defined.¹

Habitat: Warwick, Rhode Island, collected by Mr. J. Francis Perry.

The present species resembles the low form of *Vertigo ventricosa* Mse. in the shape and size of the shell, but the formation of the aperture and its lamellæ and folds is quite different, the color is deeper and the surface less shining. From the other three described, typically three-toothed eastern vertigos: *tridentata* Wolf, *oscariana* Sterki and *parvula* Sterki, *V. Perryi* is also very different; in all of the three, the parietal lamellæ and palatal folds are much larger, longer, and of whitish color; the aperture is higher than wide; the shells are more elevated and of lighter color.

A new *Vertigo* from New England certainly is a surprise, and it is the more remarkable for being of a type rather different from all our other Eastern species. No doubt careful search will bring it to light from other localities. I take pleasure in naming the species in honor of its discoverer.

¹ In what appeared to be the mantle, or the pulmonary cavity, there was a small, evidently parasitic, worm, coiled up, the larva of a nematode, as it seemed.